

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Steps to check the rising price of clothing will be discussed at a conference here early in January of persons interested in the production of wearing apparel, from the producer of raw materials to the consumer of the finished product.

The calling of the conference was announced by the Federal Trade Commission. "There is no intention to assign 'uniform' for the public," Mrs. Adams said. "The standard of production and the standard mode under consideration would be standard in quality rather than in pattern."

The department of justice also is taking steps to turn the attention of the public to the lower priced goods which

sourced today by Assistant Attorney-General Flagg, who said that, in addition to affecting clothing in operation, it was planned to provide for the production of standard quality cloth and garments for sale at a reasonable price as an inducement to the public to check extravagance in purchasing.

Suggestions for the conference came from producers of wearing apparel and a committee of 17 is being chosen, the selection of which was announced after the Christmas holidays.

The Amalgamated Clothing union will be represented at the conference.

Mr. Flagg was generally agreed among producers that one essential for reducing the cost of living was to have the producers devote their capacities to necessities, meaning the type of clothing purchasable by the average man.

Producers of manufacturers were said to believe that men's suits now selling for \$15 retail could be sold at a profit if the manufacturers would be allowed to work out between mills, manufacturers and retailers whereby a certain percentage of the cost of the goods could be turned out in quantity.

It has been neglected in the reaction resulting from war prosperity. Mr. Flagg has suggested to the National Retail Dry Goods association that "economy departments" be established by the association's members, which would draw the attention of customers to the fact that goods of excellent quality but medium in price still are to be had.

Mr. Flagg has disapproved the action of some merchants, however, who were said to have been making suggestions and inaugurated "economy sales." The government does not desire to encourage the public into purchasing goods not needed, simply because they are advertised as "bargain gains," Mr. Flagg said.

With the coal strike over, officials expect to given renewed attention to the cost of living. A call was sent out by Attorney General Palmer's office for a meeting of the committee with whom he has met frequently since the strike.

Attorneys General Clegg, Sessions, Terhama Baker, Daniels and Wilson, District-Attorneys Hines, Chairman Munroe, and others are members of the committee.

## Ending Actual Victory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Termination of the soft coal strike was not a settlement, but a victory for Palmer to the Senate subcommittee investigating the strike.

"The government has won its fight," said Sen. Palmer. "There was no real settlement; the coal and the union officers have complied with our demands and returned to work."

Sen. Palmer said the act of justice action in the coal strike began with the preparation of an injunction preventing the union officers from "inciting miners under the Lever law."

"We sought to prevent the strike," he said, "by enjoining the union officers from carrying on the strike they had already ordered."

"You have not changed your mind that the strike was a breach of law," he told a settlement?

Senator Townsend asked.

"Don't call it a settlement," Senator Palmer replied. "I made no compromise, no concessions with the men."

He said he would not make a statement of Dec. 6 be withdrawn until they could give him their own statement at Indianapolis first. "I yielded to their request on that point."

There was no material difference between Dec. 6 and Dec. 19, which called for a return of the men to work and creation of a consultative body to investigate and report as to the conditions which a new wage agreement might be offered and the president's plan for the government.

Senator Wilcott, Democrat, Delaware, questioned this conclusion.

"The president has not been satisfied by his statement," Mr. Palmer retorted.

"I never have," Mr. Palmer returned. "The injunction was issued and is still in effect. If the miners are obeying the order of the court."

"Do they always obey it?" Senator Townsend asked.

"The letter of the court order was obeyed from the first," said Mr. Palmer. "But inferior as getting men actually back to work it was not so successful as holding them out."

"You considered that the order was violated, did you not?" Senator Townsend continued.

**Held Order Violated.**

The agreement with the miners was drawn up by the miners' representatives. "Did you discuss with Lewis and Green how the commission was to be paid?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, chairman of the committee.

**Drawn on Train.**

"I did not," Mr. Palmer replied. I explained the memorandum of agreement was drawn up on the train while we were en route to Washington, D. C. from Washington to Indianapolis."

"Did the president approve that memorandum?"

"He did," Mr. Palmer replied.

"I did, and I instituted further proceedings because we had some evidence that the order was not being obeyed, partly by some of the union officials."

Grand jury investigation involving the union officials, Palmer said, was still going on. Mr. Palmer explained the injunction was not intended to order work to stop, but was to prevent the strikers from interfering with the leaders and the union funds.

Palmer said he would like to defend officers of the union which would make them understand that no one was to be persecuted or persecuted against them." Senator Townsend inquired.

"On record," Mr. Palmer said.

Mr. Palmer described the opening of negotiations through Secretary of Labor William Wilson between the operators and miners and the state and federal government, and the intervention of Fuel Administrator Garfield.

"After deadlock ensued in Washington," Mr. Palmer said, "Dr. Garfield was brought in and he told both sides that they were to stop."

After deadlock ensued in Washington, Mr. Palmer said, "Dr. Garfield was brought in and he told both sides that they were to stop."

After Mrs. M. J. Cobb in her day suit as administrator of the estate of W. J. Cobb, against the 784 Tax Company, Inc., a corporation, the company declined to put on any proof whereupon she took a nonsuit.

Price, secretary of the Finance City Court, Judge Young refused to place a permanent injunction.

Cobb, it is alleged, was run down and killed by a car of the taxi company on the morning of Jan. 10, 1935, at Boyle avenue. Mrs. Cobb sued the company for \$25,000. Going to court, the company appeared for

"On the afternoon of Dec. 3 John J. Keegan, an employee of the department of labor, came to me and said he was convinced if John Lewis and William D. Reuther, president of the United Mine Workers' union, could sit down and talk to me, the matter could be easily settled."

"I told him I was perfectly willing, and he said he would invite them to talk with them if they cared to come."

He talked with Lewis and Green over the phone and then returned to the office. He came from Indianapolis to see me. He had a letter from the governor of Indiana. He had started Saturday afternoon they arrived. I told them the government's policy was to maintain the status quo. No change in it would be permitted. I said, "I am not going to be interrupted," was Dr. Garfield's plan considered. The conference with these gentlemen," Mr. Palmer continued, "I intended to have been held in the west."

Arkansas—Generally fair, colder; rain in the north and west.  
Alabama—Rain and somewhat cold.

Kentucky—Cloudy, rising temperature Saturday.  
Louisiana—Cloudy, rain in east and south; colder.  
Oklahoma—Fair, colder in southeast.  
East Texas—Generally fair, colder except in southeast.  
West Texas—Probably fair, colder in southeast, warmer in north.  
New Mexico—Probably, warmer in east or in central portion.